



Adamus Resources Limited

ACN 094 543 389

**2006 Annual Exploration Report
Exploration Licence 18/2002
Serpentine Ridge
NW Tasmania**

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Summary

Exploration Licence 18/2002, located in western Tasmania and held by Adamus Resources Ltd, covers two fault-bounded Cambrian layered ultramafic bodies: the Wilson River and the Huskisson River ultramafic complexes. The northern part of the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex is intruded by the Devonian Meredith Granite. Target commodities are Ni, PGMs, Au and chromite. Exploration work during 2005-06 was limited to:

- Processing of MRT HEM data that covers the northern part of the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex and its contact with the Meredith Granite to produce a series of GIS images. The EM data assist with geological interpretation and highlight a conductor anomaly in the Harman River area that appears to persist to depth. That area has been highlighted for ground follow-up.
- Rock-chip sampling at 33 locations throughout the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex to follow up results of the 2005 orientation soil sampling program and features highlighted by the detailed airborne magnetic survey conducted in 2005.

The area is regarded as prospective for Auebury-type Ni-sulphide skarns adjacent to the Meredith Granite but exploration targeting is hindered by a complex surface geochemistry regime due to scattered occurrences of nickeliferous laterite and widespread relict goethitic soil. Soils on the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex commonly assay over 0.3% Ni and locally >0.5% Ni, reflecting high levels of nickel in silicate minerals. Nevertheless, soil sampling with assaying for a number of pathfinder elements is regarded as the most reliable direct exploration technique and a substantial program of sampling is proposed for 2006-07. Follow-up drilling is contingent on results.

Chromite resources previously outlined by Callina NL (1.7 Mt at 1.8-2% chromite; Callina NL) are regarded as being too small for economic exploitation, but it is recognised that large areas of chromite (+PGM+Au) -bearing glacial and alluvial gravels could increase resources. Reconnaissance sampling of gravel terraces in the Riley Knob area indicates a chromite content of up to 4.5%. The Holocene alluvial terraces appear to be more prospective and exploration for additional resources would require discrimination between recent and Pleistocene fluvioglacial gravels.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Access

Exploration Licence 18/2002 is located in western Tasmania, a few kilometres west of the town of Rosebery and north of the Renison Bell tin mine (Figure 1). The licence lies on the Pieman 1:100,000 map sheet, and currently comprises an area of 97 km². Topography is moderately rugged; notable topographic features include Serpentine Ridge and parts of the Wilson and Huskisson River catchments. The bitumen HEC Pieman Road traverses the southwestern part of EL18/2002 and access to the northeastern part is via unsealed HEC and forestry tracks. Access to the northwestern part of the licence is currently limited to foot or helicopter. Principal land uses include State Forest, Regional Reserve, and Forest Reserve.

1.2 Tenure

EL 18/2002 was granted to Adamus Resources Limited on 29/11/2002 for a period of five years. The tenement originally covered an area of 137 km²; 40 km² was relinquished at 29/11/2004, leaving the current holding of 97 km².

1.3 Mining and Exploration History

EL18/2002 includes two Cambrian ultramafic bodies in faulted contact with Neoproterozoic and Silurian-Devonian sedimentary rocks and intruded by Devonian granite. The licence area is considered prospective for nickel, Platinum Group Metals (PGMs), chromium and gold mineralisation, and has also been explored for tin, lead, zinc and silver.

Osmiridium, a rare naturally occurring alloy of the PGMs osmium and iridium, was first reported in Tasmania from the Wilson River valley in the 1876 by Surveyor-General Sprent (initially identified as palladium), and the Riley, Trinder, Three Mile, Lippy Jane, Fowler, Sweeney, Osmiridium and Gold creeks were later extensively worked for detrital osmiridium. An exact osmiridium production figure for the Wilson River area is not available, but of the total 31,100 oz produced from Tasmania between 1910 and 1968 (first and last reported production) around half came from the Adamsfield area, about 120 km to the southeast, and much of the rest from the Heazlewood-Bald Hill area near Waratah approx. 30 km to the north. Riley, Trinder, Three Mile, Lippy Jane, Fowler, Sweeney, Osmiridium and Gold creeks were the most extensively worked for osmiridium in the Wilson River area. While there are some small test pits in serpentinite basement in the Riley Creek area, historic mining focussed on alluvial gravels in active creeks. The detrital osmiridium typically occurs as flaky nuggets up to a few millimetres dimension, and petrographic work (Callina NL 1985-1990; Brown 1986) also indicates occurrence as inclusions within chromite grains from the ultramafic basement. Numerous workers have identified small chromite lenses up to 20-30 mm thick and 1-2 m long within the ultramafics, and analyses of some primary chromitites indicate highly anomalous PGM levels (Brown 1986).

There was minor alluvial tin and gold production from the Wilson and Huskisson valleys and during the 1970's the area in the vicinity of the Meredith Granite was extensively explored for tin and tungsten mineralization. Tin-bearing alluvials occur in the many drainages on the northeastern side of Serpentine Ridge, including Barnes, Sweeney and Tin creeks and Alfred River. Low-grade primary tin mineralization occurs in the Harman River, Merton Hill, and Laurel Creek areas, and Reid (1921) makes

reference to narrow dykes of “tinstone-bearing” quartz-feldspar porphyry cropping out in the vicinity of Tin Creek. Merton Hill was tested with 3 small adits by prospectors in the early 1900s, and later, seven diamond drill holes (DDH MH1 to 7) by Renison Ltd (1980-1982). The drilling results were discouraging, the best intersection being 7.6m from 48.9m at 0.08% Sn, 0.76% Pb, 2% Zn and 36ppm Ag in MH1. The identified mineralization was associated with veins and breccias within the Devonian Eldon Group (specifically, within the Crotty Quartzite and an unnamed limestone member of the Amber Shale) associated with a northeast dipping fault zone adjacent to the contact with the Wilson River ultramafic body. Narrow granitic dykes with disseminated pyrrhotite were encountered in some of the drill holes at Merton Hill. Garnet skarns were identified in the Gordon Limestone around the confluence of Little Wilson and Wilson Rivers.

The source of the alluvial gold has not been thoroughly investigated but is in most cases probably reworked from glacial gravels. Significant gold mineralization has not been reported from any of the identified tin prospects within EL18/2002, although it was not commonly assayed. Adit samples and some of the Renison drill core from the Merton Hill tin prospect (see above) was subsequently re-assayed for gold (Black Horse Mining, 1986-1987 and Cyprus Gold Australia Corp, 1987-1989) with a best result of 2m at 0.165ppm Au obtained in a magnetite skarn.

Lateritic nickel and cobalt mineralization was identified in the southern Serpentine Ridge area by Aberfoyle in the late 1960s by a program that included hand auger drilling and man-portable coring (5 core holes) to a maximum depth of 30 ft. Grades of up to ca. 2% Ni and 1.5% Co were obtained from thin (<1-5m) patches of relict laterite and in the underlying saprolitic serpentinite assays of >0.5% Ni were commonly obtained. Sulfides were not observed. There was no systematic investigation for Ni-sulphide mineralization beyond the Serpentine Ridge – Riley Knob area (the Camp 30 area of Aberfoyle).

Callina NL (1985-1990) defined a detrital chromite resource in the Riley Creek area on the southwestern flank of Serpentine Ridge, in the area that was the focus of the historic osmiridium workings. While the chromite is premium quality (>60% Cr₂O₃) the Callina resource is small (approx 1.7Mt at 1.9% chromite) and at the time not considered economic. The associated detrital PGM (Os and Ir, lesser Pt) and gold content were not assigned any economic value by Callina.

1.4 Conventions

All locations quoted in this reported are metric eastings and northings in AMG Zone 55 of the AGD66 geodetic datum.

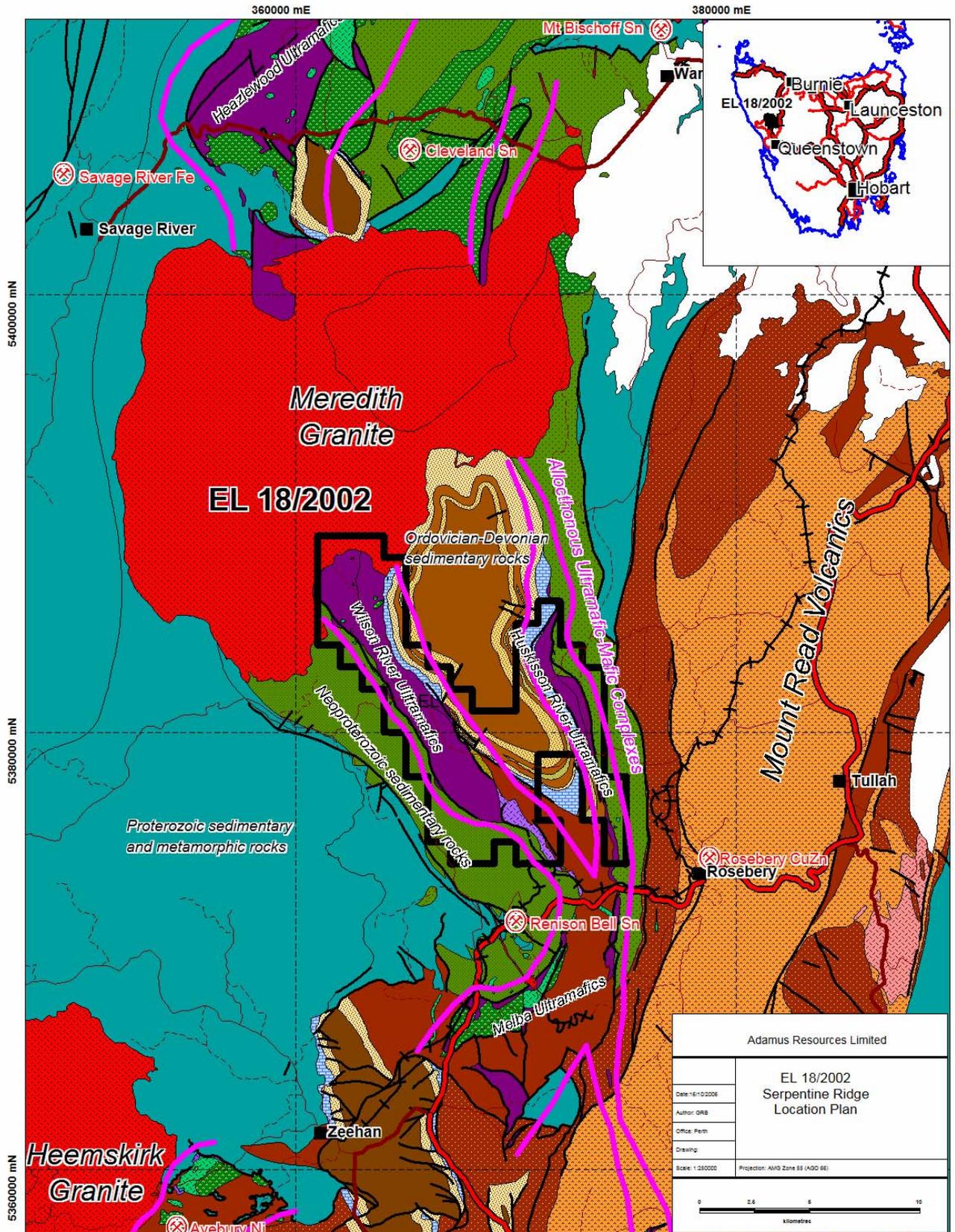


Figure 1: EL 18/2002 location plan

2 Geological Setting

2.1 Regional Geology

EL18/2002 covers two high-magnesium layered ultramafic bodies of Eocambrian - Cambrian age, the Wilson River and Huskisson River ultramafic complexes (WRUC and HRUC respectively), that are part of a group of similar ultramafic bodies scattered along the Dundas and Adamsfield troughs in northwestern and western Tasmania. The WRUC is one of the largest exposed ultramafic bodies in the Dundas Trough at ca. 25 km² (approx. 17 km long and up to 2 km across), and was presumably continuous with the Mt Stewart ultramafic body ca. 11 km to the north-northwest before intrusion of the Meredith Granite. The smaller Huskisson River ultramafic body (ca. 6 km long and up to 1 km across, exposed area ca. 3.5 km²) may be continuous with the Wilson River complex beneath Silurian – Devonian sedimentary rocks exposed in the core of the Huskisson Syncline. The WRUC and HRUC may thus represent southwest and northeast limbs respectively of the Huskisson Syncline. Brown (1986) identified two petrogenetically distinct ultramafic successions within the WRUC and HRUC:

Layered Dunite-Harzburgite succession (LDH), comprising fine to medium-grained, well-layered dunite, orthopyroxene-bearing dunite, and harzburgite composed of olivine, enstatite, chromite, and serpentine after the former silicate phases. Layering ranges from ca. 10 mm to 400 mm thick, with a primary bedding-parallel foliation defined by the primary alignment of enstatite and chromite crystals in the plane of bedding. There is also typically a later foliation defined by flattening of olivine crystals. Both olivine and orthopyroxene occur as cumulous phases, and chromite an accessory phase (1-5%) typically most abundant in the dunite layers. Discontinuous chromite laminations individually up to ca. 1-2 mm thick and 1-2 m long are locally present in the LDH. Brown (1986) mentions the occurrence of PGE-rich chromite nodules in LDH of the Serpentine Ridge area. The western 100-150 m of the LDH in the Harman River area consists of interlayered dunite pyroxene-bearing dunite, and the eastern part layered harzburgite with minor thin dunite layers (Brown 1986).

Layered Pyroxenite-Dunite succession (LPD), consisting of fine to medium-grained well-layered orthopyroxenite, olivine orthopyroxenite, and dunite. Layering is typically thinner than in the LHD, ranging up to 150 mm thick but mostly a few millimetres to 20 mm thick. Olivine and orthopyroxene dominate with accessory amounts of clinopyroxene (1-2%) and chromite (1-2%). Chromite is more common in the dunite layers. The layering sequence dunite-orthopyroxenite-dunite-orthopyroxenite is the most common, followed by dunite-orthopyroxenite-olivine orthopyroxenite-orthopyroxenite.

According to Brown (1986) serpentinite shears or faults separate the LDH and LPD everywhere and the original relationship of the two successions is unclear. The exposed parts of WRUC and HRUC are dominated by the LDH sequence. Two small, unfaulted blocks of LPD have been mapped by Brown (1986) at the north end of the WRUC (the Websterite Hill area), and the southern part of both complexes comprises LPD.

General interpretation is that the WRUC and HRUC are entirely fault bounded, the lower margins against Neoproterozoic and Early Cambrian volcanics and carbonates of the Crimson Creek Formation and correlatives, the upper margins against Devonian shallow-marine conglomerates, quartz arenites, siltstones and marls (Crotty Quartzite, Florence Quartzite, and Bell Shale), and locally slivers of the Cambrian Gordon Limestone. Radiometric dates are not available for the WRUC and HRUC and a broad Eocambrian to Cambrian age has been estimated according to stratigraphic constraints (e.g. Brown 1986). A major episode of folding during the Devonian formed the northwest

to north trending Huskisson Syncline, and contact metamorphism indicates emplacement of the WRUC and HRUC into the current stratigraphic position prior to the intrusion of the Meredith Granite around 370 Ma. Vein and replacement-style tin and tungsten mineralization appears to be associated regionally with the intrusion of the Meredith Granite.

Although fault bounded, the prevalence of orthopyroxene over clinopyroxene, absence of protoclastic textures, and lack of stratigraphically associated sheeted dyke and pillow lava units suggests the WRUC-HRUC is not ophiolitic. Brown (1986) proposed intrusion of ultramafic bodies into the opening Dundas Trough during the Early Cambrian followed by tectonic re-emplacment prior to the Devonian. The presence of serpentinite pebbles and abundant detrital chromite within Huskisson Group sedimentary rocks at Merton Hill (Adamus observations) and Red Lead Conglomerate of the correlative Dundas Group in the Mt Razorback area (Brown 1986) suggests exposure and partial erosion of the ultramafic complexes prior to the Middle Cambrian.

Quaternary fluvio-glacial sediments and Quaternary-Recent alluvial gravels cover much of the HRUC, and minor parts of the WRUC. Osmiridium, gold, and chromite are locally concentrated in the Quaternary-Recent alluvial gravels. Patches of laterite and saprolite are locally present over the WRUC in the Serpentine Ridge area, representing relicts of a more extensive lateritic cover developed during the Tertiary. Some lateritic nickel and cobalt mineralization has been identified. Goethitic soils are widespread over Serpentine Ridge and the Websterite Hill area.

3 2005-2006 Exploration Activities

3.1 Investigation of 2005 Soil Sampling

Investigation of the effects of soil pH on metal ion mobilities was undertaken by Genalysis Laboratory Services. Soil pHs were measured on a number of the orientation samples taken in 2005 and ranged from 4.5 to 6.5. Although a broad range, the soils are generally acidic and Genalysis advise that nickel is expected to be hydromorphically mobile under such conditions.

Genalysis also reported that Pd assays were not consistent with other elements in soil samples. A number of samples reported elevated Zr levels that can, through interference, contribute to the measurement of Pd by ICP-MS. Pd assays in the 2005 soil assays should thus be treated with caution.

Partial digest assays for Ni were ratioed to total digest Ni assays in an attempt to locate areas in which mobile Ni that might derive from sulphide mineralisation is in excess over Ni derived from silicate minerals. The ratioed results did not reveal any distinct target areas, although the results are rendered complex by the varying geochemical regimes encountered on the soil traverses.

3.2 Rock Chip Sampling

A 10 day 2 person field program to inspect selected nickel in soil and/or geophysical anomalies was conducted in March 2006. A camp was set up in the upper Harman River area for several days to access targets north of the Wilson River. The track north of Wilson River over Websterite Hill to the Harman River basin is readily passable on foot but is no longer suitable for 4WD vehicles. Parts of the foot track cut by Rension in the early 1980s from Harman River to the Little Wilson River via Keenan Creek still exist. Access south of the Wilson River in the Serpentine Ridge – Riley Knob area was readily made from the sealed Pieman HEC Road, and the vehicle track from the Pieman HEC Road to the Callina chromite prospect is still in good condition. Vegetation over the ultramafic rocks is typically dense and progress by foot is generally very slow.

Eight target areas were rock chip sampled. Soil, humus and/or alluvial cover in some of the selected soil anomalies proved too deep to allow rock chipping, especially in the area west of Serpentine Ridge. A total of 33 rock samples of c. 1-5 kg each were collected and submitted to Genalysis Laboratory Services, Maddington, WA. All samples were crushed, pulverised and analysed for Au, Pd and Pt by lead collection 25g charge fire assay with Mass Spectrometer finish to 1 ppb LLD (code FA25/MS) and Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Ti, V, W, and Zn by 4 acid digest (hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric in Teflon beakers) with Optical Emission Spectrometer finish (code A/OES). One serpentinite sample with lenses of chromite was also analysed by nickel sulphide collection fire assay with Mass Spectrometer finish to 1-2 ppb LLD (code NiS/MS) for Pt, Pd, Ir, Os, Rh and Ru. A piece of each rock sample was retained prior to sample preparation for petrographic inspection as required.

Sample locations are shown in Figures 2 and 3; sample locations, descriptions and assays are presented in Appendix 1.

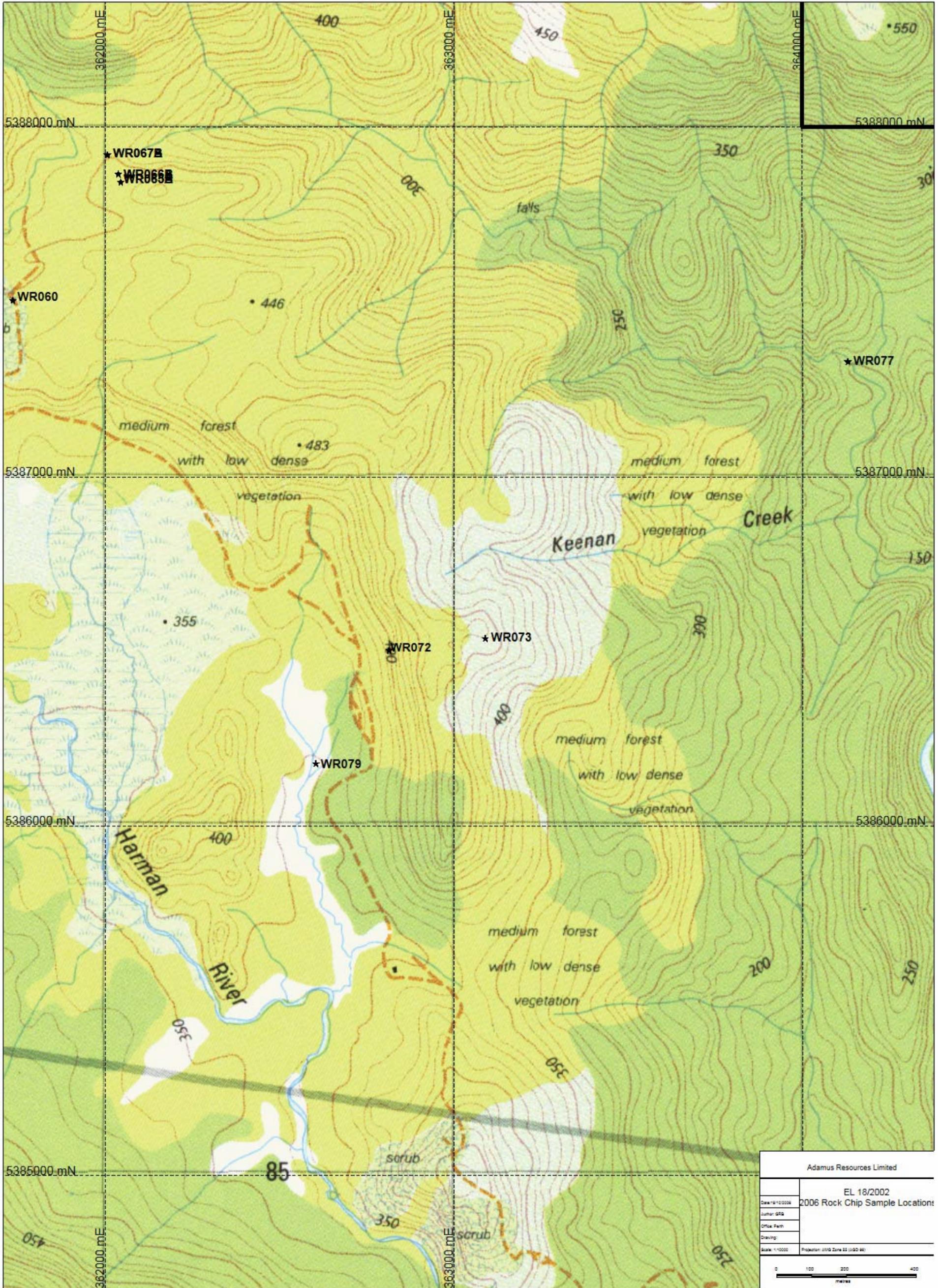


Figure 2: Rock chip sample location plan, north sheet

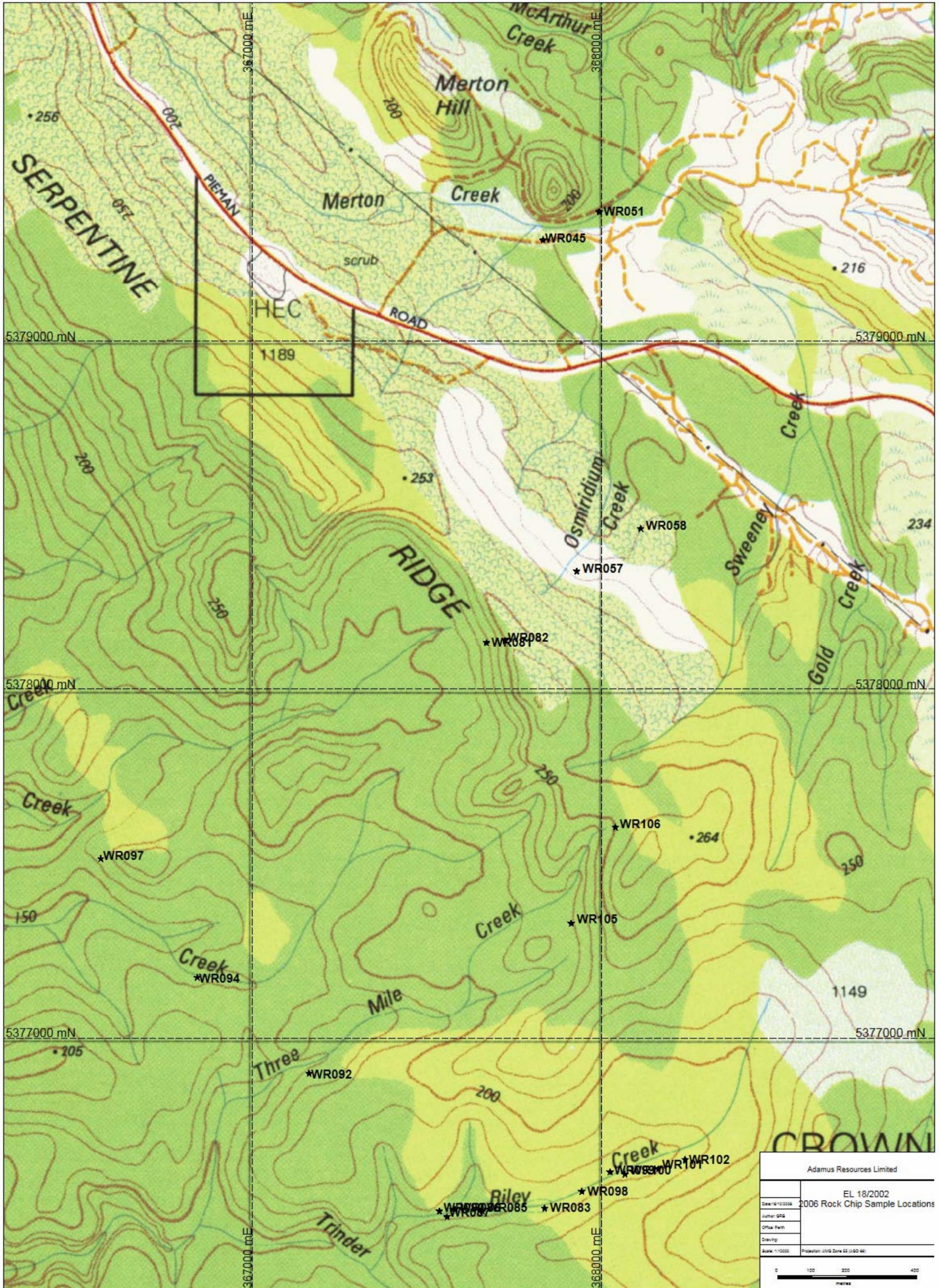


Figure 3: Rock chip sample location plan, south sheet

3.3 Processing of MRT Airborne EM

The heliborne EM survey flown by GEO Instruments for Mineral Resources Tasmania in 2002 covers the northern part of the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex and its contact with the Meredith Granite. Those data were processed into GIS-compatible images by Resource Potentials Pty Ltd, Perth. Figures 4 to 8 show a series of images for each of the coplanar and coaxial responses at the various frequencies measured by the survey. Figure 9 shows geology interpreted from the Adamus airborne magnetics, published mapping, field observations and airborne EM, over the same area.

There is generally a strong correlation between EM response and topography. Several conductors in the central northern part of the Wilson River Ultramafic Complex appear related to surficial deposits of re-worked laterite and ferricrete. Responses are stronger in the short frequencies and generally stronger in the coplanar signal than the coaxial signal, indicating shallow, flat-lying conductors that do not extend to depth.

A conductor located at about 363,250E 5,383,250N is noteworthy. It lies immediately east of the Harman River, in an area interpreted to be underlain by rocks of the Crimson Creek Formation. It may be associated with a thin gabbro sill mapped as lying just outside of the faulted contact with the ultramafic rocks. Conductivity response is strongest in the long frequency signal, indicating a conductive body extending to depth. There is no noteworthy magnetic feature at the same location and previous stream sediment samples from the Harman River have not yielded any distinctive metal concentrations but their locations are not optimal with respect to the location of the conductor. The area has been highlighted for detailed ground follow-up.

3.4 Expenditure

Expenditure incurred on exploration for the period 1 November 2005 to 31 October 2006 is detailed in Table 1, below. Progress during the year was hindered by personnel movements and it is proposed that the shortfall in expenditure compared to MRT requirements will be made up by a substantial program during 2006-07.

Item	Expenditure
ADMINISTRATION	
Tenement Fees & Rates	3,404.70
ASSAYS	
Assays	1,170.16
SALARIES, WAGES & CONSULTANTS	
Geology	22,009.36
Geophysics	618.75
FIELD	
Accommodation/Messing	1,834.14
Freight	40.00
Field - Consumables	85.20
Fuel	225.10
Hire - Vehicles	1,616.54
Maps & Publications	36.40
Travel	2,283.43
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	33,323.78

Table 1: Expenditure summary for the period 1 Nov 2005 to 31 Oct 2006

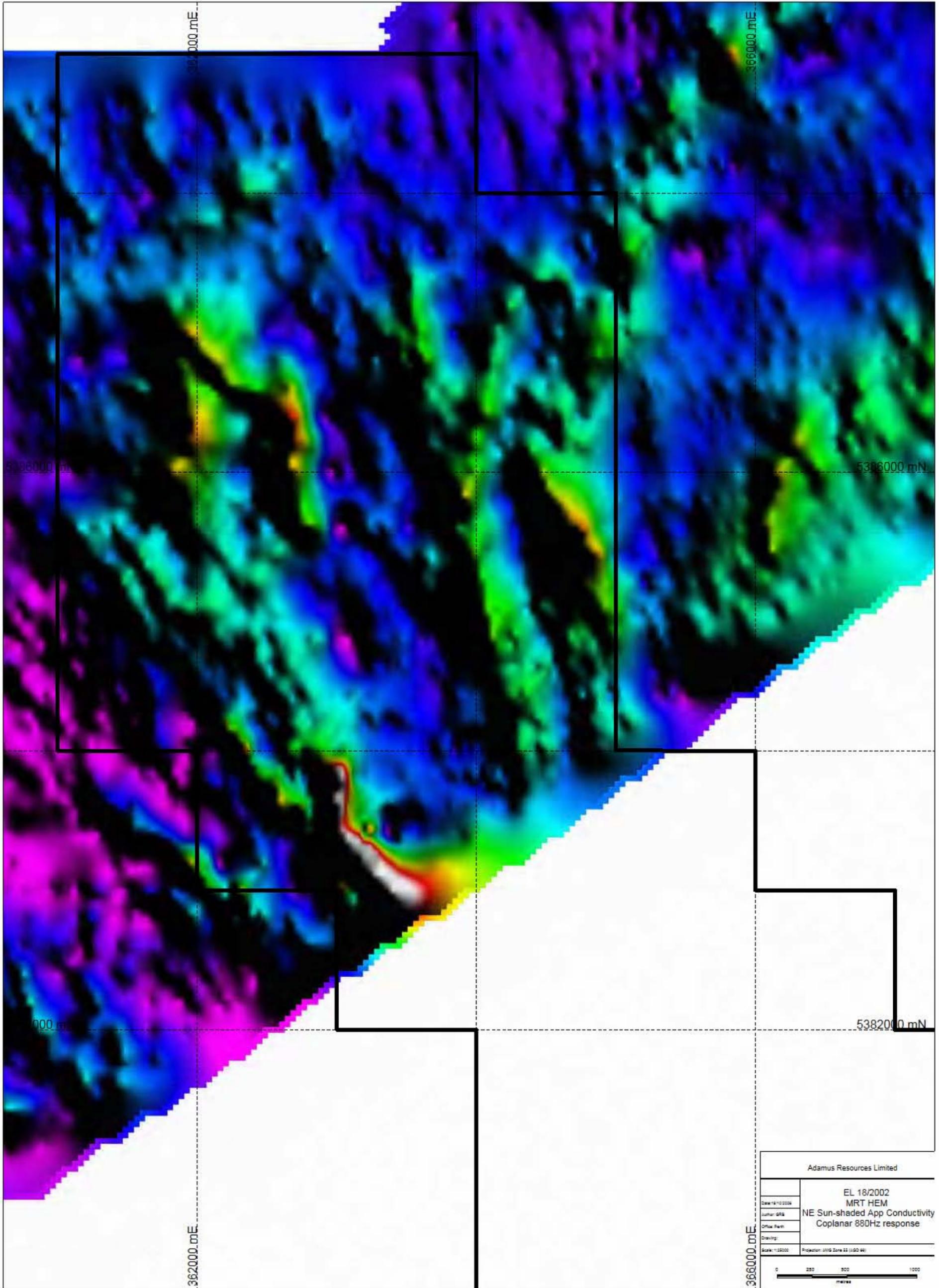


Figure 4: NE sun-shaded apparent conductivity, coplanar coil, 880Hz

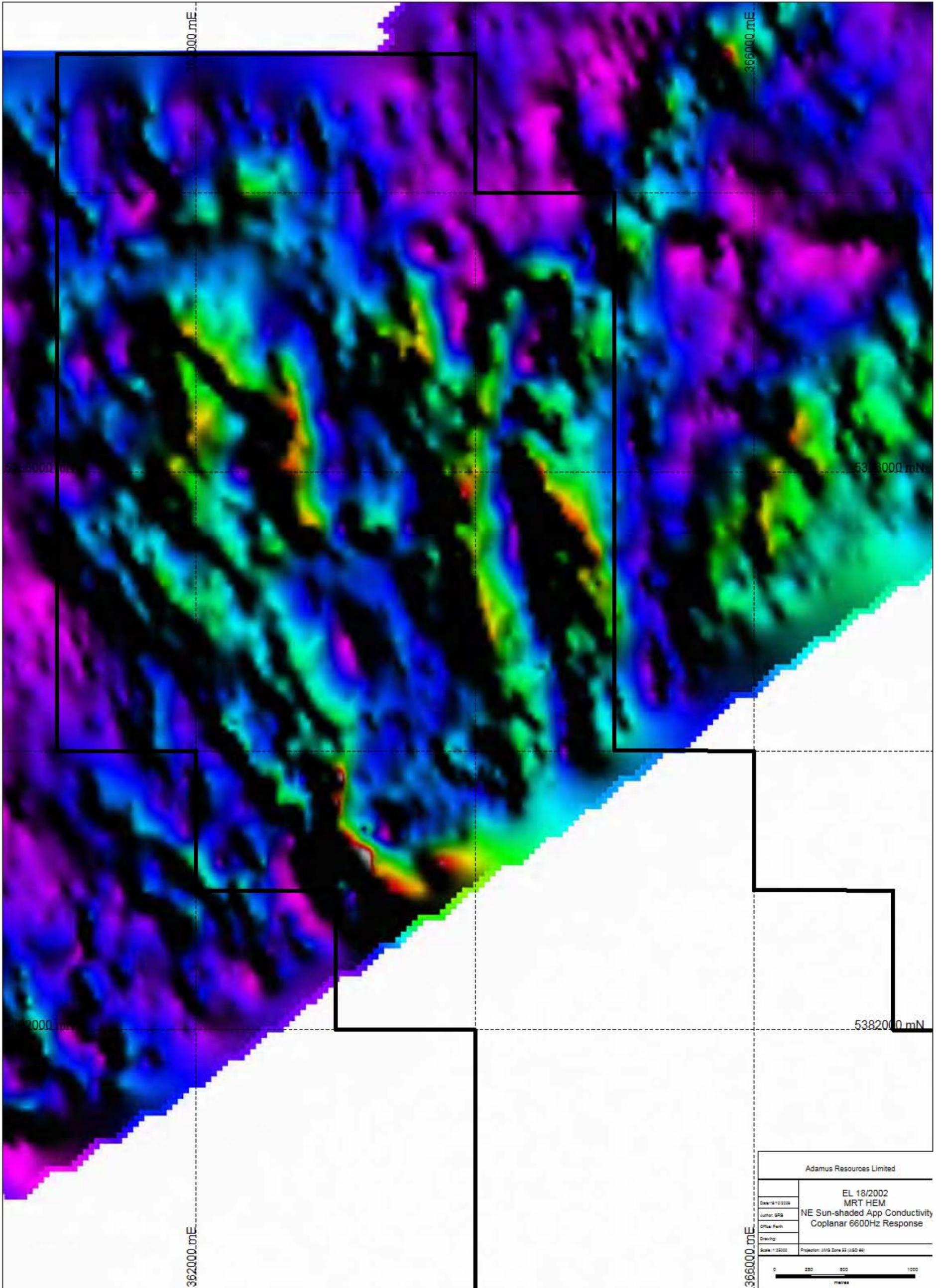


Figure 5: NE sun-shaded apparent conductivity, coplanar coil, 6600Hz

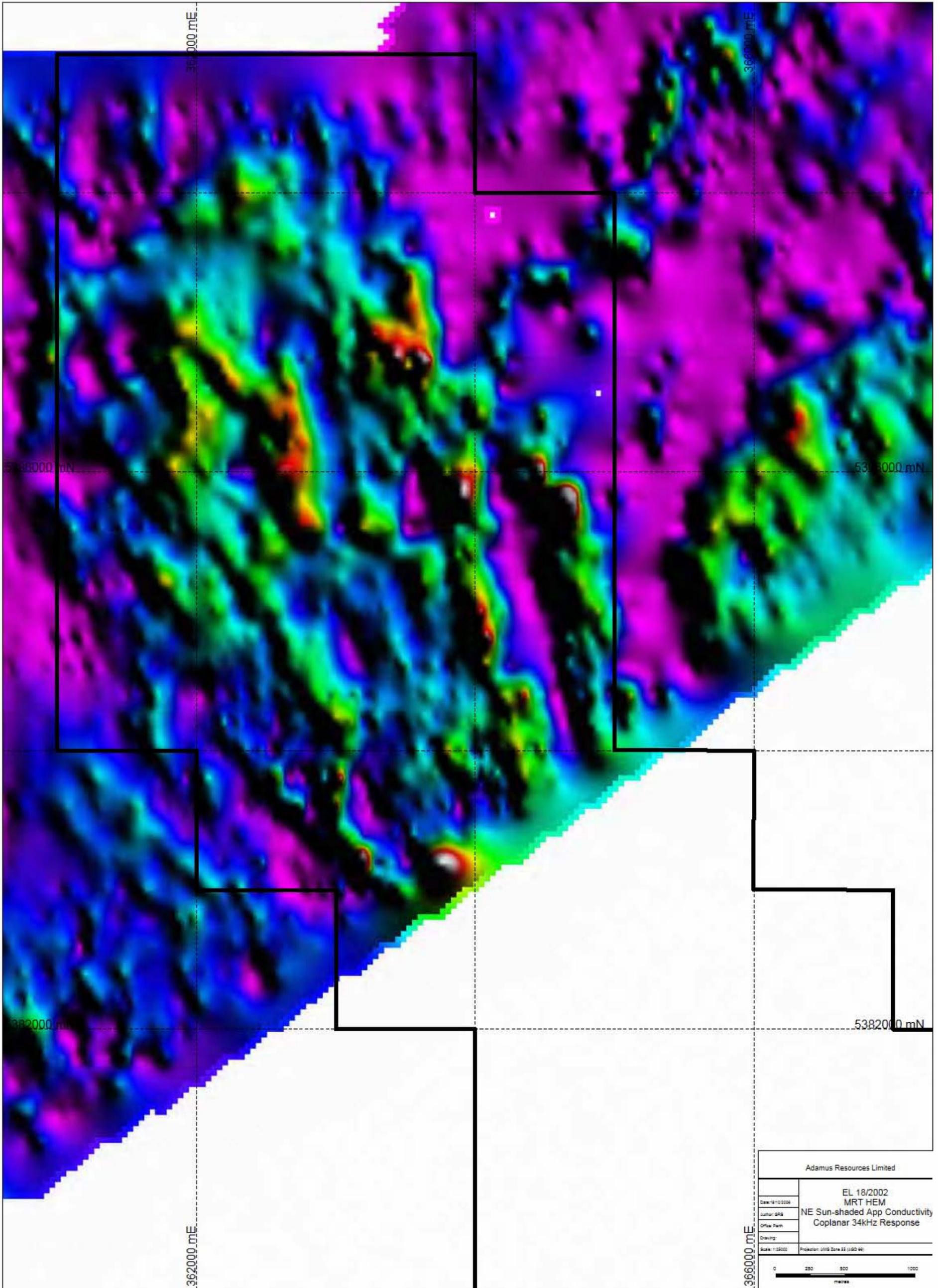


Figure 6: NE sun-shaded apparent conductivity, coplanar coil, 34kHz

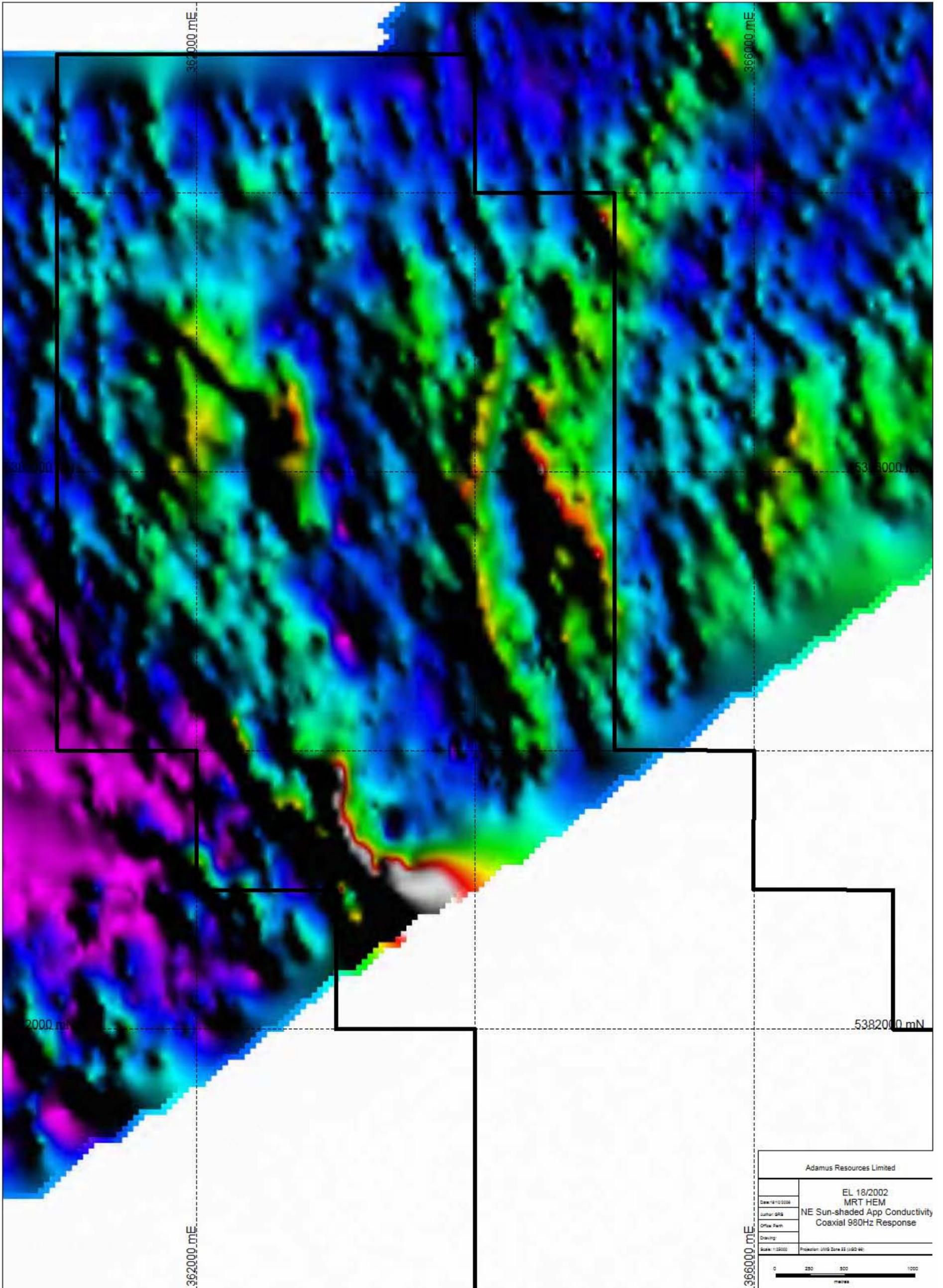


Figure 7: NE sun-shaded apparent conductivity, coaxial coil, 980Hz

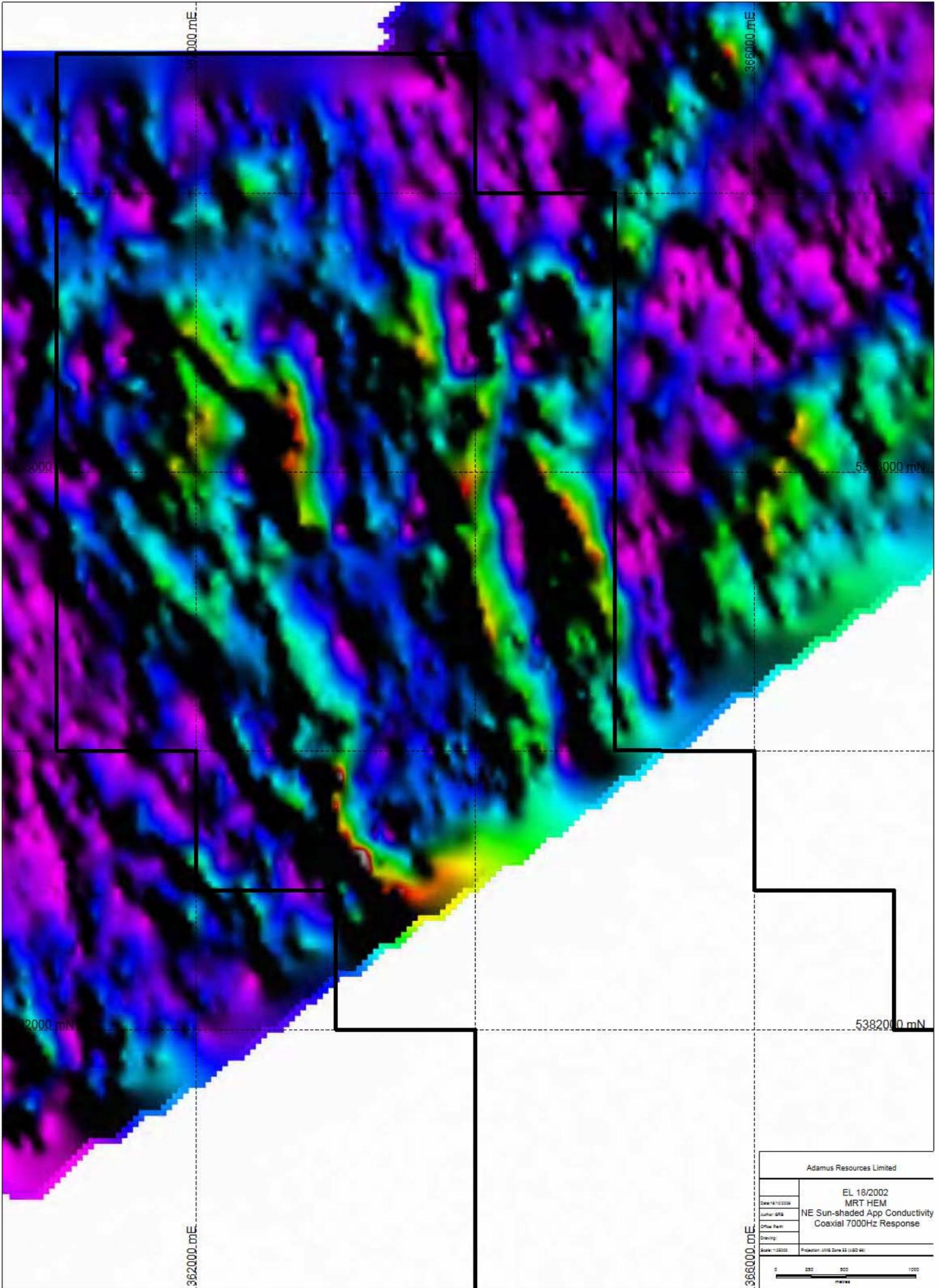


Figure 8: NE sun-shaded apparent conductivity, coplanar coil, 7000Hz

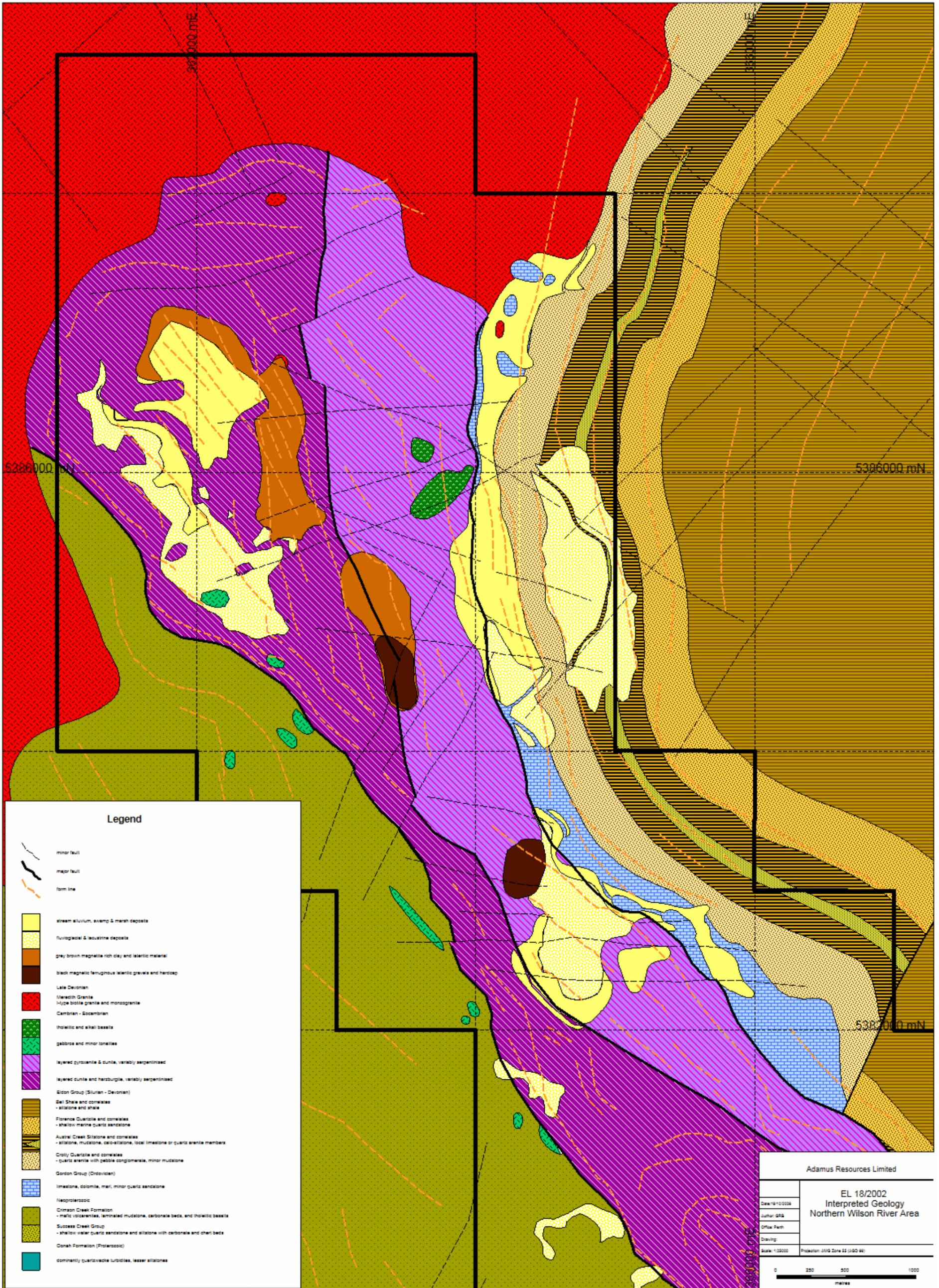


Figure 9: Northern Wilson River interpreted geology

4 Results and Discussion

The geology of the Wilson River area bears many similarities to the Trial Harbour area approximately 25 km to the southwest and is considered prospective for Avebury-type Ni skarn mineralisation. The Avebury Ni-sulphide deposit (current resource 12 Mt at 1% Ni) is hosted by an Eocambrian-Cambrian ultramafic unit within a sequence Cambrian sediments and volcanics which have been intruded and metamorphosed by the Devonian Heemskirk Granite. Mineralisation at Avebury is dominated by pentlandite with minor niccolite and pyrrhotite (Allegiance Mining NL Annual Reports 2003, 2004, and 2005). Allegiance Mining interprets it as a skarn formed when hydrothermal fluids associated with intrusion of the Heemskirk Granite remobilised Ni from silicates in the ultramafic and re-precipitated it in Ni sulphides (mainly pentlandite) around the contact between the ultramafic body and enclosing metasediment-metavolcanic sequence. The Avebury ultramafic body does not crop out at surface and the Ni deposit was discovered when holes were drilled to investigate a prominent magnetic high that ultimately turned out to be magnetite alteration associated with the Ni-skarn.

The Wilson River Ultramafic Complex is intruded by the Devonian Meredith Granite and is considered prospective for Avebury-type Ni-sulphide and magnetite skarn mineralisation. Interpretation of the detailed magnetic data suggests that the Meredith Granite is at a shallow depth (possibly <200 m) beneath the northern WRUC. The faulted western and eastern margins of WRUC are distinctly magnetised and the bounding faults are presumably deep-seated structures that could have acted as conduits for hydrothermal fluids. Magnetite skarns are known in the adjacent Gordon Limestone and Amber Shale in the area (e.g. Merton Hill, Little Wilson, Mt Lindsay), and some of the magnetic highs within the WRUC may also be magnetite and/or pyrrhotite-bearing skarns. Serpentinised dunite samples from the WRUC assay up to 0.33% Ni and there is evidence for Ni mobilisation: analytical work by Brown (1986) suggests nickel is not entirely contained within silicate phases of the WRUC, and an altered sample of Gordon Limestone adjacent to the Meredith Granite assayed 860 ppm Ni.

Prospecting of the WRUC for an Avebury-type Ni-sulphide deposit is complicated by the local occurrence of nickeliferous laterite and widespread presence of goethitic soils, and by the high background Ni concentrations in the ultramafic rocks. Useful geochemical signatures are likely to come from trace elements and, in particular, sulphur or its proxy selenium, rather than total digest Ni assays. A potentially economic Ni deposit may have a small target footprint.

5 Proposed Work Program 2006-2007

It is considered that any significant Ni sulphide mineralisation hosted by the WRUC or HRUC is more likely to be of hydrothermal origin than a primary magmatic Ni sulphide deposit. The geophysical signature of such mineralisation is uncertain: a magnetite association is expected but the margins of the WRUC are highly magnetic and could disguise any response due to mineralisation. There may be no significant component of massive sulphides so conductivity may not be a reliable targeting tool.

Geochemical sampling, though complicated by lateritic and goethitic soils and varying pH regimes in the area, is considered the most reliable direct exploration technique. A soil sampling program, comprising traverses at 400 m spacings across the magnetic contacts of both the WRUC and HRUC (Figure 10) is planned for the 2006-07 summer field season. Subject to the findings of initial reconnaissance, proposed line spacing is closed up to 200 m over the EM conductor in the Harman River valley. Samples are to be assayed by both total and partial digests for Au, Ni, Cu, Co, Pb, Cd, As and Se. Areas indicating anomalous metals will be followed up with infill sampling to define drill targets. With the tenement entering its fifth and final year, it is proposed that any targets worthy of follow-up will be drilled in mid-2007. Estimated expenditure is detailed in Table 2.

Item	Notes	Estimated \$
ADMINISTRATION		
Communications		175
Labour		1,250
Other Administration		1,500
Tenement Fees & Rates		3,873
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION		6,798
ASSAYS		
Assays	1350 soil samples x \$50/sample for total + partial leaches	68,000
Freight	1350 samples x \$2.50/sample	3,375
Sample Storage		2,000
TOTAL ASSAYS		73,375
SALARIES & CONSULTANTS		
Geologist	115 days geologist x \$650/day	75,000
Geophysics	4 days geophysicist x \$1000/day	4,000
TOTAL CONSULTANTS		79,000
DRILLING		
Drilling - Access/heli Support	40 hrs x \$700/h	28,000
Drilling - Diamond	6 x 200m holes x \$170/m including mob & consumables	204,000
TOTAL DRILLING		232,000
FIELD		
Accommodation/Messing	16 weeks x \$350/wk house rent + food at \$200/wk	8,800
Freight	misc items to and from Tas	800
Field - Consumables	1350 samples x \$1.50	2,100
Fuel	16 weeks x \$120/wk	1,900
Hire - Vehicles	1 vehicle for 16 weeks x 6 days x 100/day	9,600
Labour	1 FA for 16 weeks x 5 days x \$200/day	16,000
Maps & Publications		100
Software		250
Survey (contract line cutting)	66km soil lines + 30km access x \$1400/km	134,000
Travel	5 x return trips Perth-Tas x \$750 per trip	3,750
TOTAL FIELD		177,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		568,473

Table 2: Proposed 2006-07 exploration expenditure

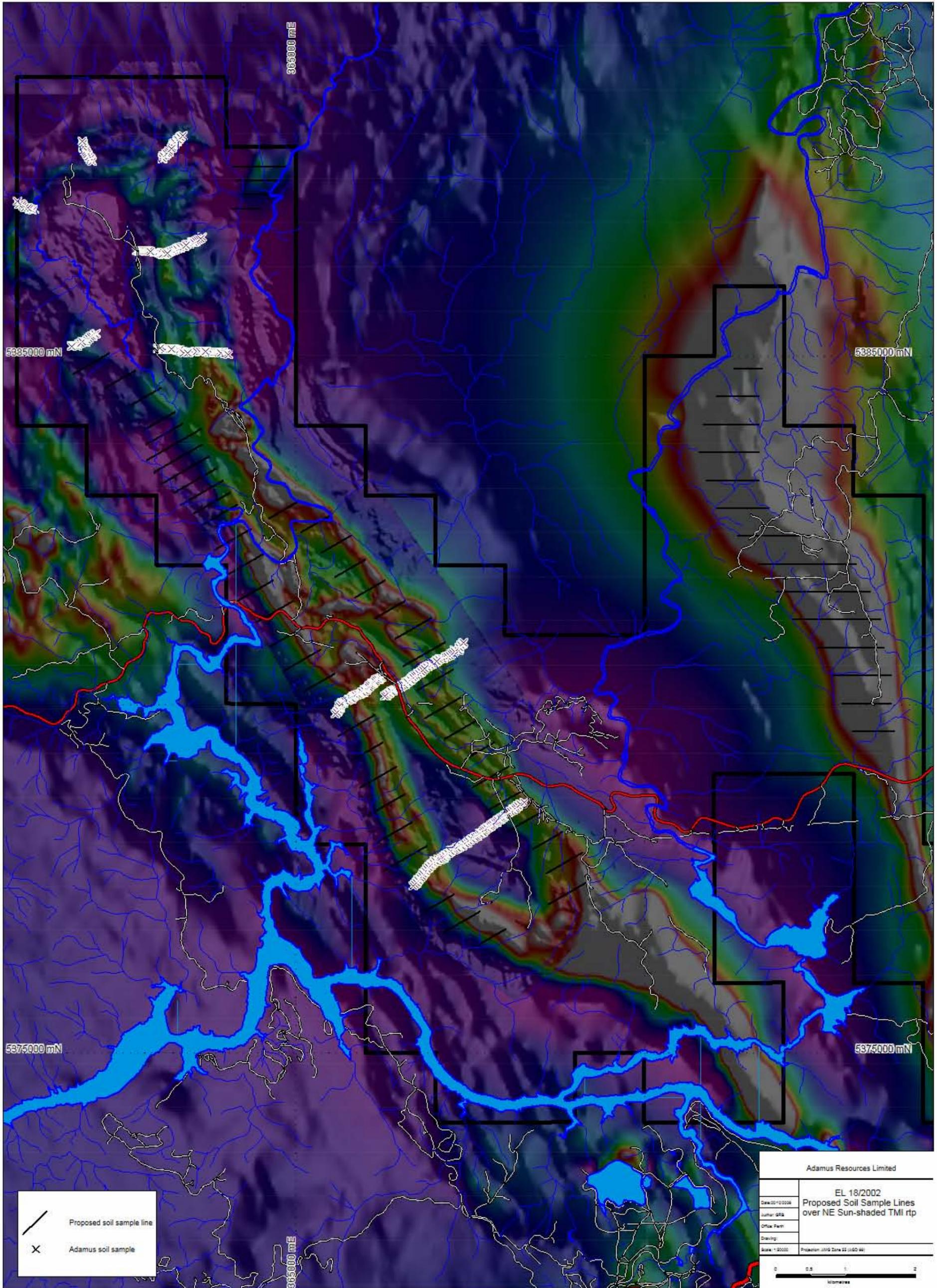


Figure 10: Proposed 2006-07 soil sample traverses

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Appendix 1

Rock sample locations, descriptions and assays

Adamus Resources Limited – EL 18/2002 Serpentine Ridge, 2006 Annual Exploration Report

Sample	Description
WR102	dull gn bn weathered serpentinite
WR105	dull gn serpentinite exposed in main vehicle access track - magnetically low zone
WR106	pale gn serpentinite exposed in main vehicle access track - magnetically low zone
WR107	subcrop of serpentinite; north Serpentine Ridge
WR045	bright to medium green serpentinite exposed in Merton Creek; several strong shear foliations
WR051	calcite breccia zones up to 20cm thick in thin to med bedded lt gy limestone; gy siltstone and fine sandstone
WR057	serpentinised peridotite
WR058	coarse grained serpentinised peridotite with disseminated chromite
WR060	serp peridotite with subtle 30-50cm compositional banding exposed in track; abundant chromite disseminated and in stringers - photos 1538-1540
WR065A	fine grained silicified ?dunite with disseminated chromite
WR065B	coarsely bladed (up to 50mm long & 10mm wide) serpentinite
WR066A	coarsely bladed (up to 50mm long & 10mm wide) rosette textured serpentinite; possibly veins
WR066B	gn medium to coarse grained serpentinised ?dunite with disseminated chromite
WR067A	veins or segregations of cg carbonate-serpentine rock
WR067B	dk gn fine grained ?silicified dunite
WR072	serpentinite outcrop and scree on steep slope
WR073	semi-karsted mg serpentine-?carbonate rock on top of ridge
WR077	subangular wt qz cobble with pyrite sampled from granite and quartzite dominated mullock from extensive alluvial gold workings
WR079	20-30cm tk layer of alluvial gravel locally cemented; dominantly laterite and serpentinite fragments; 2-5% chromite; 2-5% qz & ?serpentine flakes
WR081	bn gn block of serpentinite with minor disseminated chromite in thick scrub on SE wall of cirque; possibly slightly out of place
WR082	bn weathered saprolitic serpentinite with minor chalcidony veinlets & patches; at rim of cirque and westernmost definite outcrop
WR083	crush zone of bright green serpentinite with minor disseminated chromite
WR085	crush zone of bright green serpentinite with minor disseminated chromite; manganese coatings on fractures
WR086	dull green serpentinite breccia exposed in Riley Creek
WR087	small waterfall over bright green serpentinite with minor bk ?Mn-oxide coatings on joints
WR090	dk gy siltstone or basalt exposed in creek with minor py veinlets
WR092	bright & dk gn serpentinite breccia - no useful exposure for >50 m upstream
WR094	western FAD of gn serpentinite breccia exposure in Kershaw Creek; large swamp upstream with extensive alluvial workings but no exposure for >100m
WR097	steep spur with serpentinite breccia outcrop in open forrest with thick razor grass understory
WR098	bright green serpentinite with relict 30cm layering exposed at intersection between Riley Creek and old Callina baseline
WR099	serpentinite exposure at intersection between Riley Creek and old Callina grid line
WR100	cream coloured deeply weathered serpentinite
WR101	gn serpentinite sampled (note boulders of orange bn goethite-silica boxworks - not sampled)

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Sample	Au_ppm	Pt_ppm	Pd_ppm	Os_ppm	Ir_ppm	Rh_ppm	Ru_ppm	Cr_ppm	Cu_ppm	Ni_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm
WR102	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	167	-1	3742	-5	23	1
WR105	0.002	0.002	0.002	-999	-999	-999	-999	205	-1	3186	-5	26	-1
WR106	0.003	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	421	-1	3009	-5	25	-1
WR107	0.002	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	222	-1	3383	-5	32	1
WR045	0.002	0.002	0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	362	-1	2647	-5	26	-1
WR051	0.002	0.001	0.002	-999	-999	-999	-999	27	6	58	38	42	-1
WR057	0.001	0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	291	-1	2935	-5	58	1
WR058	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	414	2	3284	-5	33	1
WR060	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	0.002	0.009	754	-1	3159	-5	27	1
WR065A	0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	397	5	2819	-5	79	1
WR065B	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	610	-1	2239	-5	43	1
WR066A	0.002	-0.001	0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	962	-1	1404	-5	41	1
WR066B	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	178	-1	2735	-5	45	1
WR067A	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	14	6	60	-5	24	-1
WR067B	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	88	-1	1998	-5	64	1
WR072	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	852	-1	2885	-5	29	1
WR073	0.002	0.008	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	3286	-1	1859	-5	35	1
WR077	0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	33	12	27	23	11	1
WR079	0.003	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	4830	-1	5089	-5	76	1
WR081	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	287	-1	2584	-5	27	1
WR082	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	132	-1	2819	-5	22	1
WR083	0.002	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	412	-1	2043	-5	21	1
WR085	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	667	-1	3002	-5	14	1
WR086	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	405	-1	2971	-5	22	1
WR087	0.002	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	603	-1	2685	-5	7	1
WR090	0.003	0.002	0.003	-999	-999	-999	-999	167	132	313	32	87	-1
WR092	-0.001	0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	228	-1	2463	-5	11	1
WR094	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	192	-1	2097	-5	45	-1
WR097	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	224	-1	3508	-5	32	-1
WR098	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	351	-1	2428	-5	22	1
WR099	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	246	-1	3388	-5	30	1
WR100	0.002	-0.001	0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	162	-1	659	-5	7	1
WR101	0.002	-0.001	-0.001	-999	-999	-999	-999	179	-1	3088	-5	15	1

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Sample	As_ppm	Sn_ppm	W_ppm	Mo_ppm	FeTOT%	Mg%	S%	E_AMG55	N_AMG55	Surv_grid
WR102	-5	-10	-10	-2	3.89	22.7854	0.0144	368241	5376653	AMG55 AGD66
WR105	-5	-10	-10	3	5.17	26.0872	0.0123	367914	5377330	AMG55 AGD66
WR106	-5	-10	-10	4	4.66	28.7178	0.0153	368041	5377605	AMG55 AGD66
WR107	-5	-10	-10	-2	4.53	23.4992	0.0133	366219	5380369	AMG55 AGD66
WR045	-5	-10	-10	-2	3.63	23.8416	0.0164	367833	5379290	AMG55 AGD66
WR051	19	-10	-10	-2	2.2	4.7863	0.4737	367994	5379371	AMG55 AGD66
WR057	-5	-10	-10	-2	4.73	23.1021	0.0156	367930	5378340	AMG55 AGD66
WR058	-5	-10	-10	-2	4.37	22.3196	0.0136	368114	5378463	AMG55 AGD66
WR060	-5	-10	-10	-2	5.09	22.485	0.0125	361735	5387505	AMG55 AGD66
WR065A	81	26	-10	-2	3.9	21.1151	0.016	362045	5387842	AMG55 AGD66
WR065B	20	-10	-10	-2	4.21	22.5506	0.0194	362045	5387842	AMG55 AGD66
WR066A	14	-10	-10	-2	2.55	23.4899	0.0139	362038	5387866	AMG55 AGD66
WR066B	35	137	-10	-2	4.75	21.8618	0.0221	362038	5387866	AMG55 AGD66
WR067A	11	-10	-10	-2	1.52	4.5558	0.0142	362007	5387921	AMG55 AGD66
WR067B	-5	-10	-10	-2	3.55	22.574	0.01	362007	5387921	AMG55 AGD66
WR072	-5	-10	-10	2	5.02	22.0291	0.0152	362814	5386503	AMG55 AGD66
WR073	-5	-10	-10	-2	6.65	22.3913	0.0202	363090	5386538	AMG55 AGD66
WR077	8	-10	-10	7	1.45	0.161	0.7877	364130	5387330	AMG55 AGD66
WR079	8	-10	-10	-2	12.46	17.4555	0.0126	362604	5386179	AMG55 AGD66
WR081	-5	-10	-10	2	4.33	23.4899	0.0154	367671	5378135	AMG55 AGD66
WR082	-5	-10	-10	-2	3.82	23.4083	0.016	367724	5378142	AMG55 AGD66
WR083	-5	-10	-10	-2	2.44	23.6968	0.019	367838	5376514	AMG55 AGD66
WR085	-5	-10	-10	-2	3.53	22.5506	0.0141	367659	5376506	AMG55 AGD66
WR086	-5	-10	-10	-2	3.78	22.5189	0.0148	367581	5376510	AMG55 AGD66
WR087	-5	-10	-10	-2	4.71	22.7896	0.0458	367558	5376489	AMG55 AGD66
WR090	10	-10	-10	2	9.23	3.434	2.7502	367536	5376505	AMG55 AGD66
WR092	-5	-10	-10	2	4.52	22.9477	0.0163	367162	5376900	AMG55 AGD66
WR094	-5	-10	-10	3	3.24	22.756	0.0257	366842	5377175	AMG55 AGD66
WR097	-5	-10	-10	-2	7.24	22.4168	0.0113	366565	5377515	AMG55 AGD66
WR098	-5	-10	-10	-2	3.47	23.6392	0.0181	367944	5376562	AMG55 AGD66
WR099	-5	-10	-10	-2	4.28	23.9396	0.0147	368026	5376618	AMG55 AGD66
WR100	-5	-10	-10	2	2.02	23.8592	0.0123	368068	5376611	AMG55 AGD66
WR101	-5	-10	-10	-2	3.86	22.6881	0.0133	368164	5376626	AMG55 AGD66

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Sample	Surv_method	Surv_accuracy	Stype	Sampled_by	Date
WR102	GPS Geko201	11	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR105	GPS Geko201	7	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR106	GPS Geko201	7	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR107	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR045	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR051	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR057	GPS Geko201	6	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR058	GPS Geko201	5	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR060	GPS Geko201	6	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR065A	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR065B	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR066A	GPS Geko201	5	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR066B	GPS Geko201	5	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR067A	GPS Geko201	6	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR067B	GPS Geko201	6	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR072	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR073	GPS Geko201	6	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR077	GPS Geko201	7	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR079	GPS Geko201	6	grab	SO	10/05/2006
WR081	GPS Geko201	9	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR082	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR083	GPS Geko201	5	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR085	GPS Geko201	6	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR086	GPS Geko201	7	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR087	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR090	GPS Geko201	7	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR092	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR094	GPS Geko201	14	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR097	GPS Geko201	11	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR098	GPS Geko201	9	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR099	GPS Geko201	8	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR100	GPS Geko201	9	rock	SO	10/05/2006
WR101	GPS Geko201	7	rock	SO	10/05/2006

Appendix 2

Assay certificates

ANALYTICAL REPORT

S OWEN
 ADAMUS RESOURCES LTD
 PO Box 568
 WEST PERTH, W.A. 6872
 AUSTRALIA

JOB INFORMATION

JOB CODE : 815.0/0602929
 No. of SAMPLES : 33
 No. of ELEMENTS : 31
 CLIENT O/N : S OWEN
 SAMPLE SUBMISSION No. :
 PROJECT : WR045---WR107
 STATE : Rock Chip
 DATE RECEIVED : 12/04/2006
 DATE COMPLETED : 10/05/2006
 DATE PRINTED : 10/05/2006

LEGEND

X = Less than Detection Limit
 N/R = Sample Not Received
 * = Result Checked
 () = Result still to come
 I/S = Insufficient Sample for Analysis
 E6 = Result X 1,000,000
 UA = Unable to Assay
 > = Value beyond Limit of Method

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SAMPLE DETAILS

DISCLAIMER

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SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

It is common practice to report data derived from analytical instrumentation to a maximum of two or three significant figures. Some data reported herein may show more figures than this. The reporting of more than two or three figures in no way implies that the third, fourth and subsequent figures may be real or significant.

Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any interpretation by any party of any data where more than two or three significant figures have been reported.

SAMPLE STORAGE DETAILS

GENERAL CONDITIONS

SAMPLE STORAGE OF SOLIDS

Bulk Residues and Pulps will be stored for 60 DAYS without charge. After this time all Bulk Residues and Pulps will be stored at a rate of \$1.95 per cubic metre per day until your written advice regarding collection or disposal is received. Expenses related to the return or disposal of samples will be charged to you at cost. Current disposal cost is charged at \$50.00 per cubic metre.

SAMPLE STORAGE OF SOLUTIONS

Samples received as liquids, waters or solutions will be held for 60 DAYS free of charge then disposed of, unless written advice for return or collection is received.



NOTES

1. Please note:

1. The following EXTRA samples were received with this consignment:
WR086, WR098



ANALYSIS

ELEMENTS	Au	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ir
UNITS	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb
DETECTION	1	5	1	5	10	1	2	1	0.01	2
DIGEST	FA25/	NIS/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	NIS/
ANALYTICAL FINISH	MS	MS	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	MS
SAMPLE NUMBERS										
0001 WR045	2		X	X	X	97	362	X	3.63	
0002 WR051	2		X	19	X	X	27	6	2.20	
0003 WR057	1		1	X	X	100	291	X	4.73	
0004 WR058	X		1	X	X	113	414	2	4.37	
0005 WR060	X	X	1	X	X	161	754	X	5.09	X
0006 WR065A	1		1	81*	X	108	397	5	3.90	
0007 WR065B	X		1	20	X	92	610	X	4.21	
0008 WR066A	2		1	14	X	61	962	X	2.55	
0009 WR066B	X		1	35	X	78	178	X	4.75	
0010 WR067A	X		X	11	X	X	14	6	1.52	
0011 WR067B	X		1	X	X	72	88	X	3.55	
0012 WR072	X		1	X	X	112	852	X	5.02	
0013 WR073	2		1	X	X	112	3286	X	6.65	
0014 WR077	1		1	8	27*	12	33	12	1.45	
0015 WR079	3		1	8	X	214*	4830*	X	12.46*	
0016 WR081	X		1	X	X	90	287	X	4.33	
0017 WR082	X		1	X	X	92	132	X	3.82	
0018 WR083	2		1	X	X	124	412	X	2.44	
0019 WR085	X		1	X	X	70	667	X	3.53	
0020 WR086	X		1	X	X	202	405	X	3.78	
0021 WR087	2		1	X	X	29	603	X	4.71	
0022 WR090	3		X	10	X	64	167	132*	9.23	
0023 WR092	X		1	X	X	46	228	X	4.52	
0024 WR094	X		X	X	X	72	192	X	3.24	
0025 WR097	X		X	X	X	160	224	X	7.24	
0026 WR098	X		1	X	X	83	351	X	3.47	
0027 WR099	X		1	X	X	132	246	X	4.28	
0028 WR100	2		1	X	X	32	162	X	2.02	
0029 WR101	2		1	X	X	112	179	X	3.86	
0030 WR102	X		1	X	X	119	167	X	3.89	
0031 WR105	2		X	X	X	104	205	X	5.17	
0032 WR106	3		X	X	X	104	421	X	4.66	
0033 WR107	2		1	X	X	117	222	X	4.53	
CHECKS										
0001 WR060	1		1	X	X	169	1370	X	5.40	
0002 WR099	1		1	X	X	125	126	X	4.02	



ANALYSIS

ELEMENTS	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	Os	Pb	Pd	Pd
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb
DETECTION	20	20	1	2	20	1	2	5	1	2
DIGEST	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	NIS/	A/	FA25/	NIS/
ANALYTICAL FINISH	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	MS	OES	MS	MS
SAMPLE NUMBERS										
0001 WR045	127	23.84%	484	X	66	2647		X	1	
0002 WR051	4586	4.79%	2033*	X	269	58		38*	2	
0003 WR057	85	23.10%	872	X	38	2935		X	X	
0004 WR058	94	22.32%	1286	X	47	3284		X	X	
0005 WR060	56	22.49%	1200	X	39	3159	X	X	X	2
0006 WR065A	76	21.12%	1488	X	39	2819		X	X	
0007 WR065B	54	22.55%	1057	X	40	2239		X	X	
0008 WR066A	51	23.49%	851	X	32	1404		X	1	
0009 WR066B	54	21.86%	556	X	36	2735		X	X	
0010 WR067A	60	4.56%	434	X	51	60		X	X	
0011 WR067B	65	22.57%	820	X	33	1998		X	X	
0012 WR072	70	22.03%	843	2	95	2885		X	X	
0013 WR073	45	22.39%	913	X	69	1859		X	X	
0014 WR077	543	1610	65	7	120	27		23	X	
0015 WR079	91	17.46%	988	X	94	5089*		X	X	
0016 WR081	63	23.49%	658	2	44	2584		X	X	
0017 WR082	74	23.41%	583	X	42	2819		X	X	
0018 WR083	39	23.70%	253	X	32	2043		X	X	
0019 WR085	48	22.55%	451	X	31	3002		X	X	
0020 WR086	59	22.52%	566	X	32	2971		X	X	
0021 WR087	47	22.79%	400	X	26	2685		X	X	
0022 WR090	1.37%*	3.43%	627	2	2.16%*	313		32	3	
0023 WR092	57	22.95%	522	2	48	2463		X	X	
0024 WR094	80	22.76%	603	3	89	2097		X	X	
0025 WR097	87	22.42%	1810	X	137	3508		X	X	
0026 WR098	34	23.64%	479	X	28	2428		X	X	
0027 WR099	49	23.94%	973	X	36	3388		X	X	
0028 WR100	51	23.86%	552	2	57	659		X	1	
0029 WR101	45	22.69%	428	X	44	3088		X	X	
0030 WR102	39	22.79%	264	X	30	3742		X	X	
0031 WR105	47	26.09%	624	3	48	3186		X	2	
0032 WR106	38	28.72%	590	4	29	3009		X	X	
0033 WR107	54	23.50%	913	X	50	3383		X	X	
CHECKS										
0001 WR060	43	23.00%	1186	X	33	3210		X	X	
0002 WR099	46	22.83%	921	X	35	3349		X	X	



ANALYSIS

ELEMENTS	Pt	Pt	Rh	Ru	S	Sb	Sn	Ti	V	W
UNITS	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DETECTION	1	2	1	2	10	10	10	5	2	10
DIGEST	FA25/	NIS/	NIS/	NIS/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/
ANALYTICAL FINISH	MS	MS	MS	MS	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES
SAMPLE NUMBERS										
0001 WR045	2				164	X	X	12	X	X
0002 WR051	1				4737	X	X	733	20	X
0003 WR057	1				156	X	X	8	3	X
0004 WR058	X				136	X	X	X	4	X
0005 WR060	X	X	2	9	125	X	X	X	X	X
0006 WR065A	X				160	X	26	16	4	X
0007 WR065B	X				194	X	X	16	4	X
0008 WR066A	X				139	X	X	37	6	X
0009 WR066B	X				221	X	137*	X	X	X
0010 WR067A	X				142	X	X	2238	17	X
0011 WR067B	X				100	X	X	14	X	X
0012 WR072	X				152	X	X	20	5	X
0013 WR073	8				202	X	X	14	8	X
0014 WR077	X				7877	X	X	57	X	X
0015 WR079	X				126	X	X	19	13	X
0016 WR081	X				154	X	X	X	3	X
0017 WR082	X				160	X	X	X	X	X
0018 WR083	X				190	X	X	X	2	X
0019 WR085	X				141	X	X	9	3	X
0020 WR086	X				148	X	X	X	2	X
0021 WR087	X				458	X	X	X	4	X
0022 WR090	2				2.75%*	X	X	1.53%*	218*	X
0023 WR092	1				163	X	X	14	7	X
0024 WR094	X				257	X	X	54	3	X
0025 WR097	X				113	X	X	X	X	X
0026 WR098	X				181	X	X	X	X	X
0027 WR099	X				147	X	X	X	X	X
0028 WR100	X				123	X	X	X	X	X
0029 WR101	X				133	X	X	X	X	X
0030 WR102	X				144	X	X	X	X	X
0031 WR105	2				123	X	X	X	X	X
0032 WR106	X				153	X	X	6	X	X
0033 WR107	X				133	X	X	X	X	X
CHECKS										
0001 WR060	X				139	X	X	X	X	X
0002 WR099	X				145	X	X	X	X	X



ANALYSIS

ELEMENTS	Zn
UNITS	ppm
DETECTION	1
DIGEST	A/
ANALYTICAL FINISH	OES

SAMPLE NUMBERS

0001 WR045	26
0002 WR051	42
0003 WR057	58
0004 WR058	33
0005 WR060	27
0006 WR065A	79
0007 WR065B	43
0008 WR066A	41
0009 WR066B	45
0010 WR067A	24
0011 WR067B	64
0012 WR072	29
0013 WR073	35
0014 WR077	11
0015 WR079	76
0016 WR081	27
0017 WR082	22
0018 WR083	21
0019 WR085	14
0020 WR086	22
0021 WR087	7
0022 WR090	87*
0023 WR092	11
0024 WR094	45
0025 WR097	32
0026 WR098	22
0027 WR099	30
0028 WR100	7
0029 WR101	15
0030 WR102	23
0031 WR105	26
0032 WR106	25
0033 WR107	32

CHECKS

0001 WR060	31
0002 WR099	28



ANALYSIS

ELEMENTS	Au	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ir
UNITS	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb
DETECTION	1	5	1	5	10	1	2	1	0.01	2
DIGEST	FA25/	NIS/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	NIS/
ANALYTICAL FINISH	MS	MS	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	MS
STANDARDS										
0001 AMIS0007	140									
0002 SY-4			X	X	X	X	11	8	4.41	
0003 AMIS0007		142								93
0004 OREAS13P	50									
0005 TKC5			16	661	24	163	1065	1707	9.71	
0006 HGMNEW		1332								703
BLANKS										
0001 Control Blank	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	X
0002 Control Blank			1	X	X	X	X	X	0.01	
0003 Acid Blank			1	X	X	X	X	X	X	
0004 Control Blank		X								X



ANALYSIS

ELEMENTS	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	Os	Pb	Pd	Pd
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppb
DETECTION	20	20	1	2	20	1	2	5	1	2
DIGEST	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	NIS/	A/	FA25/	NIS/
ANALYTICAL FINISH	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	MS	OES	MS	MS
STANDARDS										
0001 AMIS0007									1616	
0002 SY-4	1.41%	3271	797	X	5.23%	6		11		
0003 AMIS0007							65			1525
0004 OREAS13P									70	
0005 TKC5	1.14%	1.75%	1846	56	1.56%	2295		1421		
0006 HGMNEW							1120			7578
BLANKS										
0001 Control Blank	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X
0002 Control Blank	23	26	2	X	X	5		X		
0003 Acid Blank	X	22	X	X	X	2		X		
0004 Control Blank							X			4



ANALYSIS

ELEMENTS	Pt	Pt	Rh	Ru	S	Sb	Sn	Ti	V	W
UNITS	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
DETECTION	1	2	1	2	10	10	10	5	2	10
DIGEST	FA25/	NIS/	NIS/	NIS/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/	A/
ANALYTICAL FINISH	MS	MS	MS	MS	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES	OES
STANDARDS										
0001 AMIS0007	2518									
0002 SY-4					170	X	X	1638	6	X
0003 AMIS0007		2618	264	465						
0004 OREAS13P	50									
0005 TKC5					1.30%	157	X	6111	341	62
0006 HGMNEW		2721	867	2638						

BLANKS

0001 Control Blank	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0002 Control Blank					10	X	X	X	X	X
0003 Acid Blank					X	X	X	X	X	X
0004 Control Blank		X	X	X						



ANALYSIS

ELEMENTS	Zn
UNITS	ppm
DETECTION	1
DIGEST	A/
ANALYTICAL FINISH	OES

STANDARDS

0001 AMIS0007	
0002 SY-4	101
0003 AMIS0007	
0004 OREAS13P	
0005 TKC5	1043
0006 HGMNEW	

BLANKS

0001 Control Blank	X
0002 Control Blank	2
0003 Acid Blank	X
0004 Control Blank	



METHOD CODE DESCRIPTION

A/OES

Multi-acid digest including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Perchloric and Hydrochloric acids in Teflon Beakers. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.

NIS/MS

Fire Assay Nickel Sulphide Collection. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.

FA25/MS

25g Lead collection fire assay in new pots. Analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.

